THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1865. NO. 118.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the Daily and Weekly Progress:

Daily paper 1 month ... [illegible] 00
" 3 months ... [illegible] 00
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Weekly paper, 3 months ... 10 00
" 6 months ... [illegible] 00

Advertisements to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the [illegible], we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 29.—The following was received to-day:

HEADQUARTERS, March 29.—*Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of War*: Gen. Gordon informed me that in his report of the action at Hare's Hill, on the 25th, he omitted to mention Lt. Col. H. P. Jones, commanding artillery at that position of the lines, was at the front superintending, in person, the operations of the artillery, and that a select body of officers and men, under command of Lt. Col. Stribling, charged the enemy's breastworks, (the sharpshooters of his corps) and immediately turned upon the enemy the captured guns.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S BOOK.

PREFACE TO THE "HISTORY OF JULIUS CAESAR," BY NAPOLEON III., EMPEROR OF FRANCE.

Historical truth ought not to be less sacred than religion. If the precepts of faith elevate our soul above the interests of this world, the lessons of history, in their turn, inspire us with a love of the beautiful and the just, with a hatred for everything which is an obstacle to the advancement of the welfare of mankind. These lessons, to be profitable, require certain conditions. It is necessary that facts should be reproduced with rigorous exactitude, that political and social changes should be philosophically analized, that the piquant attraction of the details of the lives of public men should not distract attention from their political task or throw their providential mission into oblivion. The historian too often gives us the various phases of history as spontaneous events, without diving deeper into anterior facts for their real origin and natural deduction; in like manner as the artist, who in reproducing the accidents of nature devotes himself simply to their picturesque effect without being able in his picture to give their scientific demonstration. The historian ought to be more than a painter; he ought, like the geologist, who explains the phenomena of the globe, to disclose the secret of the transformation of our social world. But in writing history, what are the means to ascertain the truth? The only way is to follow the rules of logic. Let us take it for granted at once that great results are always due to a great cause, never to a small one; in other words, an incident insignificant in appearance may lead to great results without a pre-existing cause which has allowed that small incident to acheive a great result. A spark does not create a great conflagration unless it falls upon combustible materials accumulated beforehand. Montesquieu confirms this idea: "It is not good fortune," he says, "which rules the world. [illegible] There are general causes, either moral or physical, which act in every monarchy, elevate it, uphold it, or ruin it. All incidents are subjected to these causes, and if the chance of battle—that is to say, a special cause—has ruined the state, there existed a general cause which implied that that state was to perish in a single battle; in fact, the chief inducements absorb all other special incidents." If, during a period of nearly one thousand years, the Romans always issued forth triumphant from the most severe trials and from the greatest dangers, it is because there was a general cause which always rendered them superior to their enemies, and which did not suffer defeats and partial disasters to lead to a fall of their empire. If the Roman, after giving to the world the example of a people establishing themselves firmly and growing great by liberty, have seemed since Cæsar to throw themselves blindly into serfdom, it is because there existed a general reason which fatally prevented the republic from returning to the pure form of its former institutions; it is because its wants and the new interests of a society in labor required other means to be satisfied. In the same manner that logic proves to us in important events the reason why they are imperative, in like manner we must recognize both in the long duration of an institution the proof of its worth, and in the incontestible influence of a man upon his age the proof of his genius. The task consists, then, in endeavoring to discover the vital element which constituted the strength of the institution, like the predominating idea which made the man act.—Following this rule, we shall avoid the errors of those historians who collect facts transmitted by preceding ages without arranging them according to their philosophical importance; glorifying what deserves censure, and leaving in the dark that which calls for light. It is not a minute analysis of the Roman organization which will make us understand the duration of so great an empire, but a deep investigation into the spirit of its institutions; it is not, moreover, a detailed narrative of the lesser acts of a superior man which will reveal to us the secret of his ascendancy, but a careful examination of the elevated motives of his conduct. When extraordinary facts demonstrate an eminent genius, what can be more contrary to good sense than to attribute to him all the passions and sentiments of mediocrity?—What more erroneous than to recognize the pre-eminence of those privileged beings who appear from time to time in history as brilliant beacons, dissipating the darkness of their epoch and throwing light upon the future?—To deny such pre-eminence would, moreover, be an insult to human nature, by believing it capable of submitting for a length of time and voluntarily to a domination not based upon real greatness or incontestable utility. Let us be logical, and we shall be just. Too many historians find it more easy to lower men of genius than to raise themselves by a generous inspiration to their level, by penetrating their vast designs. Thus, as regards Cæsar, instead of showing up Rome by civil wars, disrupted by wealth, treading its institutions under foot, threatened by powerful Nations—the Gauls, the Germans, and the Parthians—incapable of maintaining itself without a stronger central power, more stable and more just; [illegible] that faithful picture, Cæsar is represented to us from his very youth meditating already upon supreme power. If he resists Sylla, if he disagrees with Cicero, if he enters into alliance with Pompey, it is all the result of that far-sighted cunning which has divined everything to enslave everything; if he dashes into Gaul, it is to acquire wealth by pillage or soldiers devoted to his cause; if he crosses the sea to carry his eagles into an unknown country, the conquest of which will strengthen that of the Gauls, it was but to seek for pearls, supposed to exist in Great Britain. If, after having vanquished the formidable enemies of Italy beyond the Alps, he meditates upon an expedition against the Parthians to avenge the defeat of Crassus, it is, say certain historians, because activity suited his nature, and that he enjoyed better health when in the field; if he accepts with gratitude a laurel crown from the Senate and bears it proudly, it is to hide his bald head; if, finally, he is assassinated by the men whom he has overwhelmed with his bounty, it is because he wished to make himself king; as if he was not, for his contemporaries as well as posterity, much greater than any king. Since Suetonius and Plutarch, such are the miserable interpretations which have been given to the noblest acts. But by what sign are we to recognize the greatness of a man? In the sway of his ideas, when his principles and his system triumph despite his death or his defeat. Is it not, in fact, the prerogative of genius to outlive destruction, and to extend its empire over future generations? Cæsar disappeared, and his influence predominates still more than during his lifetime. Cicero, his adversary, is obliged to exclaim, "All the acts of Cæsar, his writings, his words, his promises, his thoughts, are more powerful after his death than if he were still alive." During centuries it has sufficed to tell the world that such was the will of Cæsar for the world to obey.—That which precedes sufficiently indicates the object I have proposed to myself in writing this history. That object is to prove that when Providence raises up such men as Cæsar, Charlemagne, and Napoleon, it is to trace out to nations the path they ought to follow, to stamp a new era with the seal of their genius, and to accomplish in a few years the work of many centuries. Happy the nations who comprehend and follow them! Woe to those who misunderstand and resist them! They act like the Jews; they crucify their Messiah. They are blind and guilty—blind for they see not the impotence of their efforts to suspend the final triumph of good; guilty, for they only retard its progress by impeding its prompt and fertile application. In fact, neither the assassination of Cæsar nor the imprisonment of St. Helena could destroy beyond revival two popular causes overthrown by a league disguising itself with the mask of liberty. Brutus by killing Cæsar, plunged Rome into the horrors of civil war; he did not prevent the reign of Augustus, but he rendered possible those of Nero and Caligula. Nor has the ostracism of Napoleon by conspiring Europe prevented the resuscitation of the Empire, and yet how distant are we from that solution of great questions, from the appeased passions, from the legitimate satisfaction given to nations by the first Empire!—Thus, ever since 1815 has verified itself that prophecy of the captive of St. Helena: "What struggles, what bloodshed, what years will yet be required that the good I wished to do mankind may be realized!"

NAPOLEON.

Palace of the Tuileries, March 20, 1862.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUCTION SALE.

SATURDAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK, APRIL 1ST 1865—
2 Good Buggys,
1 Light one horse Wagon,
2 Setts Harness,
1 Morgan Colt, 3 years old.
March 30-2t TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

Surgeon General's Office,
Raleigh, N. C., March 6, 1865.

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATELY proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville, that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.
March 10-1w.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

OUR PLACE OF BUSINESS HAVING BEEN TAKEN for a Hospital, we hereby notify all persons having servants in our possession to come forward, pay charges, and take them away, as we shall close business for the present.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.
March 22-3t

PRINTING!

THE "DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 12, 1864.

Rags Wanted.—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen, we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR the State of North Carolina [illegible] of Prices [illegible] days [illegible] in consequence of [illegible] by order of the government [illegible] prices [illegible]. They earnestly hope that there may be no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward [illegible] to the aid of that army which [illegible] recognized [illegible] from the [illegible] grasping [illegible]:

Apples, dried,	good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs	[illegible]
do	unpeeled, per bush 28 lbs	[illegible]
Axes,	with handle, each,	[illegible]
do	without handles, each,	[illegible]
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	[illegible]
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	[illegible]
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	[illegible]
do	peach, per gallon,	[illegible]
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	[illegible]
do	fresh, gross, per pound,	[illegible]
do	salted, per pound,	[illegible]
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	[illegible]
do	adamantine, per pound,	[illegible]
Chains,	traces, per pair,	[illegible]
Cloth,	woolen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 12 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	[illegible]
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	[illegible]
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	[illegible]
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	[illegible]
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	[illegible]
Duffle,	cotton, 3-4 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	[illegible]
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	[illegible]
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	[illegible]
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	[illegible]
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	[illegible]
Fodder,	baled, per 100 pounds,	[illegible]
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	[illegible]
Hats,	wool, each,	[illegible]
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	[illegible]
	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	[illegible]
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	[illegible]
Hides,	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	green, per pound,	[illegible]
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	[illegible]
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	[illegible]
House rent	per room, per month,	[illegible]
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	[illegible]
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	[illegible]
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	[illegible]
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	[illegible]
do	[illegible] bar or round, per ton of 2,000 lbs	[illegible]
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds,	[illegible]
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	[illegible]
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	[illegible]
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	[illegible]
Lard,	per pound	[illegible]
Leather,	sole, per pound	[illegible]
do	upper, per pound	[illegible]
do	harness, per pound,	[illegible]
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	[illegible]
Mules,	1st class, per head,	[illegible]
do	2d class, per head	[illegible]
do	3d class, per head	[illegible]
Mechanics,	[illegible], per day, rations by government,	[illegible]
	2d class, per day, rations by government,	[illegible]
Nails,	per keg,	[illegible]
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
do	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
do	shelled, per bushel	[illegible]
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard	[illegible]
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	[illegible]
Onions,	per bushel	[illegible]
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	[illegible]
do	2d quality, per yoke	[illegible]
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	[illegible]
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	[illegible]
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	[illegible]
Peaches, dried,	per bush of 38 lbs	[illegible]
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	[illegible]
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound	[illegible]
do	salted, per pound,	[illegible]
do	gross	[illegible]
Pasturage,	1st quality, near towns, per head per month,	[illegible]
do	common, near town, per month,	[illegible]
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	[illegible]
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	[illegible]
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	[illegible]
Rice,	clean, per pound,	[illegible]
do	[illegible], per pound,	[illegible]
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs	[illegible]
Rosin,	per bbl of 280 lbs	[illegible]
do	in bulk of 280 lbs	[illegible]
Sacks,	osnaburgs, each,	[illegible]
Shirting,	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 4¼ yards to pound, per yard,	[illegible]
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	[illegible]
Cotton stripe,	3 yards to pound, per yd	[illegible]
Salt,	Coast, per bush of 50 lbs,	[illegible]
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	[illegible]
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	[illegible]
Steel,	cast, per pound	[illegible]
Shoes,	army, per pair,	[illegible]
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	[illegible]
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	[illegible]
Sheep,	fat, per head	[illegible]
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	[illegible]
Soap,	hard, per pound,	[illegible]
do	soft, per pound,	[illegible]
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	[illegible]
Shorts,	good, per bush of 28 lbs,	[illegible]
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	[illegible]
Tea,	black, per pound,	[illegible]
do	green, per pound,	[illegible]
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	[illegible]
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	[illegible]
do	No 1,	[illegible]
do	No 2,	[illegible]
do	Lugs,	[illegible]
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	[illegible]
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	[illegible]
do	manufactured, per gal	[illegible]
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	[illegible]
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	[illegible]
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	[illegible]
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Wool,	washed, per pound	[illegible]
do	unwashed, per pound	[illegible]
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	[illegible]
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	[illegible]
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	[illegible]

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	[illegible]
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	[illegible]
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	[illegible]
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	[illegible]
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	[illegible]
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	[illegible]
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	[illegible]
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	[illegible]
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	[illegible]
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	[illegible]
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month	[illegible]
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	[illegible]
Hire of horse, per day	[illegible]

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at [illegible] to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high prices. They earnestly call upon the [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible] to the supply of the army [illegible] and which [illegible] to the [illegible]. The commissioners [illegible] that the [illegible] be [illegible] and [illegible] be due.

For the information of [illegible] the following [illegible] with the [illegible] will be strictly obeyed. [illegible]

[illegible]

(Signed) [illegible]

Commissioners of Appraisement for State of N. C.

Raleigh, Feb [illegible]

Conscript Office,
Raleigh, N. C., Feb 28, 1865.

Circular, No. [illegible]

The attention of Enrolling officers is called to the following General Order from Headquarters Armies of the Confederate States:

Headquarters Armies of the C. States,
11th February, 1865.

General Orders, No. 2.

In entering upon the campaign about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and so nobly borne the hardships and dangers of the war require no exhortation to respond to the calls of honor and duty.

With the liberty transmitted by their forefathers they have inherited the spirit to defend it.

The choice between war and abject submission is before them.

To such a proposal, brave men with arms in their hands can have but one answer.

They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self government for life or property.

But justice to them requires a sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril.

A last opportunity is offered them to wipe out the disgrace and escape the punishment of their crimes.

By authority of the President of the Confederate States, a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order, at the headquarters of the department in which they may be.

Those who may be prevented by interruption of communications, may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer or other officer on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable, and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing compliance with this requirement, will receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted to the service of the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert, or absent themselves without authority, after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits. [illegible]

[illegible] will again be [illegible], and those who [illegible] the pardon now offered, or [illegible] shall suffer such punishment as the courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote all his energies to the common defence.

Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success with God's assistance cannot be doubtful.

The advantages of the enemy will have but little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

(Signed) R. E. LEE,
General.

Enrolling Officers will make every effort to give publicity to this important order, and encourage all good citizens of their respective counties to aid them in rendering it [illegible].

[illegible]

A duplicate of every certificate thus given will be forwarded to this office.

By order of the Commandant,
E. J. HARDING, Adjutant.
Feb 28-d[illegible]

Papers throughout the State [illegible] Congressional District copy [illegible]

CITY TAXES.

Mayor's Office,
Raleigh, March 13, 1865.

I WILL ATTEND AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE ON Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1865, to take the Tax List for said year. Those failing to give in their list of taxables will be subjected to double tax.

WM. H. HARRISON,
Mayor.
March 13-td

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the [illegible] he will be prepared to furnish the blanks upon which the widows, children, or other administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 10 cent postage stamp (or two 5 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb 21-tf

PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a Public Meeting held in St. Mark's District, at Mt. Vernon Church, on Saturday 11th [illegible], at 1 o'clock, to take into consideration Gov. Vance's Proclamation, in regard to feeding our army. Citizens generally are invited to attend, ladies especially.

march 6-dtw[illegible] DR. [illegible]

NOTICE.

HAVING AT FEBRUARY TERM, 1865, OF WAKE County Court qualified as administrator of James O. Farrell, deceased, I give notice to all those indebted to the estate to make payment, and to the creditors to present their claims, within the time prescribed by law.

P. FERRELL,
Adm'r.
Feb 28-[illegible]

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE late JAMES O. FARRELL, dec'd, on the 27th inst., all the perishable property belonging to the estate, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, and [illegible].

P. FERRELL,
Adm'r.
March [illegible]

WANTED.

A PAIR OF COUNTER SCALES, AND A PAIR of [illegible] STEELYARDS for weighing [illegible], for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply [illegible] at the PROGRESS OFFICE.

March 9-tf F. L. WOODSON.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The following are the rates for all advertisements inserted in the Daily Progress:

[illegible] ... $30 00
[illegible] ... 50 00
[illegible] ... 80 00
[illegible] ... 120 00
[illegible] ... 200 00

[illegible] and [illegible]. Advertisements [illegible] will be [illegible] a [illegible].

[illegible] must accompany the [illegible] or other [illegible], and must be paid in advance.

1865. CALENDAR. 1865

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FEB	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
APR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAY	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
JUNE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JULY							1
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	8
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	15
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	21	22
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	29
AUG	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	5
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11	12
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18	19
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25	26
SEPT						1	2
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	9
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	16
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	23
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	30
OCT	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6	7
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	13	14
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	21
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	28
NOV	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	4
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	11
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	18
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	25
DEC						1	2
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	8	9
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15	16
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22	23
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29	30

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

[illegible], Commandant of [illegible]—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on [illegible] Fayetteville street.

Lieut Col [illegible], Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj [illegible] HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters at Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj [illegible] HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters West of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Maj [illegible], A. A. G., on Gen Holmes' Staff—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon [illegible], Medical Purveyor—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Metropolitan Hall.

Surgeon [illegible] HAYWOOD, in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, [illegible]—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon [illegible] LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, [illegible]—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt [illegible], Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters [illegible].

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr EDWARD WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj [illegible], Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj [illegible], Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr., Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut [illegible], Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut [illegible] GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Hogg.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W [illegible], Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

NOTICE.

[illegible] RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office Chief Engineer and Sup't,
[illegible], N. C., March [illegible], 1865.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS ON BUSINESS CONNECTED with this company should be addressed to the undersigned at this place, until further notice.

All accounts for services rendered, or property purchased, claims of every kind must be immediately rendered in the [illegible].

Claims will be settled as fast as funds can be received for that purpose.

Those neglecting this notice must take all risk and loss on the present currency.

All accounts for wood, timber, negro hire and materials of every kind [illegible] will be paid in the present currency.

[illegible] accounts for negro hire for the current year will be paid [illegible] as soon as funds can be received from the Government for that purpose.

[illegible],
Chief Engineer and Supt.

W. H. [illegible] & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
[illegible] CONSIGNMENTS.
RALEIGH, N. C.

How to Send us Money.—[illegible] sent by mail at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

[illegible]

Time only can reveal.

[illegible] raising of negro troops by volunteering, we [illegible] duce their able bodied slaves to volunteer. [illegible] their sons—[illegible] have liberally contributed of their [illegible]

What is done should be done quickly. [illegible] A few weeks may decide our fate. If there is any [illegible] must be brought at once into requisition. [illegible] expectations of our [illegible] our highest Generals are to be realized, the negro must be made available at once.

[illegible] any quarter; but to give the devil his due (which we are always willing [illegible]) we [illegible] fore. We have [illegible]

A NEW TURKEY [illegible] by the Rev. Wm. [illegible] for the sick and wounded [illegible] of the Wake Forest and a few [illegible] ville district. [illegible] more wounded, by several hundred [illegible] meagre—in fact, [illegible] hand and mouth. [illegible] tion, and have contributed often and [illegible] hospital already [illegible] be carried by [illegible] forty-two fowls; [illegible] a quantity of [illegible] bottle of wine; [illegible]

[illegible] the Confederate States Patent Office [illegible]

Thomas O. Brown, of Virginia, for [illegible]

John Lewis, Greensboro', North Carolina, [illegible] spinning cotton.

E. S. [illegible] and A. Gomert, Richmond, Virginia, photographic process for duplicating [illegible]

[illegible]

G. E. Stuart, [illegible]

THE IRONCLAD "STONEWALL." [illegible]

ARMY, &c.

[illegible] General Orders [illegible] are published for the information and direction of all concerned:

[illegible] Confederate States [illegible]

[illegible] That in order to provide additional forces to repel invasion, [illegible] of the Confederate States [illegible] independence and [illegible] authorized to ask for and accept from the owners of slaves, the services of such number of able-bodied negro men [illegible] during the war, [illegible]

SEC. 2. [illegible]

SEC. 3. [illegible] the said troops shall receive the same rations, clothing and compensation as are allowed to other troops in the same branch of the service.

SEC. 4. That if, under the previous sections of this act, the President shall not be able to raise a sufficient number of troops to prosecute the war successfully and maintain the sovereignty of the States and the independence of the Confederate States, then he is hereby authorized to [illegible] three hundred thousand troops, in addition to those subject to military service under existing laws, or so many thereof as the President may deem necessary, to be raised [illegible] in each State, as the proper authorities thereof may determine: Provided, That not more than twenty-five per cent. of the male slaves between the ages of eighteen and forty-five in any State shall be called for under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize a change in the relation which the said slaves shall bear toward their owners, except by consent of the owners and of the States in which they may reside, and in pursuance of the laws thereof.

Approved, March 13th, 1865.

II. The recruiting service under this act will be conducted under the supervision of the Adjutant and Inspector General, according to the regulations for the recruiting service of the regular army, in so far as they are applicable, and except when special directions may be given by the War Department.

III. [illegible]

[illegible] or by the General-in-Chief.

IV. [illegible] in duplicate, one copy to be returned to this office for file. No slave will be accepted [illegible] and will be subject to the orders of the General-in-Chief [illegible]

V. The Superintendent in each State will cause [illegible] depots in the State, the number that have been sent away, and the [illegible] of each. His [illegible] Inspector General.

VI. The appointment of officers to the companies to be formed of the recruits aforesaid, will be made by the President.

VII. [illegible] the companies or detachments [illegible] mustered into service will be assigned [illegible] the direction of the General-in-Chief.

VIII. It is not the intention of the President [illegible] to be perfected at the depots or camps of instruction, are those of companies, [illegible] in exceptional cases, [illegible] All large organizations will be [illegible] may determine.

IX. All officers who may be employed in the recruiting service, under the provisions of this [illegible] or who may hold any [illegible] in connection with them, are enjoined to [illegible]

A UNION MEETING IN WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA—SPEECH OF THE MAYOR.

[illegible] a Union meeting held in Wilmington on the [illegible] of the Union, the Yankee paper there. We condense the following from the account, giving [illegible]

[illegible] These dresses made them [illegible]

In the throng that filled the body and galleries of the large [illegible] we noticed a majority of the present male inhabitants of the town. Among the number present were the following well known citizens:

G O Van Amring, J R Blossom, W B Utley, George Myers, George Chadbourn, L A Hart, T Evans, J C Bailey, Dr [illegible], H H Munson, D N Barlow, Dr McLinn, J Ryan, E A Keith, J W [illegible], [illegible], David Aaron, Harry Webb, James [illegible], J [illegible], S W Holden, W H Coleman, C Hurrell, Dr Schonwald, J N Strouse, E Kidder, John [illegible], P Shamlin, H Hertz, W [illegible], A D Taylor, B D Morrell, A P Repiton, [illegible], J Wilkinson, Mr Bates, James Dawson, T F Peck, A N Neff, Captain J E Lawton, Richard Bradly, James Shackleford, A Martin, W J Anderson, Dr W J Love, Dr E Willis, W H Doneal, Miles Costin, William Peden, C C Morse, Daniel Baker, M Q Waddell, M Harding, James Grant, A J Howell, A J Murry, Dr W J Price, Col John McRae, Capt E J McCubbin, Capt [illegible], D P Foster, J A King, J M Hardwick, John Savage, W H Lewis, S M Lewis, S M West, C Casey, Daniel [illegible], W A Williams, James C Hall, William Davis, L [illegible], D A Smith, Nathaniel Jacobi, J Van Bokkelen, J C Wood, Dr Holden, J O [illegible], F M Augustini, M Augustini, M Hanning, James Mitchell, J H Parsons, T O Whitaker, T J Johnson, J P [illegible], A Martin, G W Williams, John Bremer, William Patton, Dr Anderson, R J Price, John Griffith, M Curr, L Madison, J D Wallace, John Wright, J W Cosbett, J Pettaway, William Pettoway, C Tinchen, C Polvgat, William Porter, H Girkin, Owen [illegible], H Loeb, James Milvin, A V Hewlett, D T Anderson, John Davis, H M Jenkins, A Adrain, J Meier, W H Woodhull.

In the dress circle were seated a large number of ladies, who seemed to be eagerly interested in the proceedings.

A Yankee band played "Rally Round the Flag" and the "Star Spangled Banner," and after that, John Dawson, the Mayor, made a speech, from which we take the following:

The arms of the United States have been victorious, and now occupy this city—the national flag again waves over us and in triumph—(cheers)—and we hope to enjoy the rights and privileges as citizens. (Applause.) In years gone by, all over this vast land, from ocean to ocean, and from the great lakes to the gulf, every citizen felt proud to boast that he was an American, and wherever he looked upon that flag of his country he was ready to exclaim:

"Long may it wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

My friends, let us to-night forget and forgive all past political differences, and live for the future, resolving that from henceforth it shall be our aim and object to secure peace, promote prosperity, and add to the glory and grandeur of our common country. (Prolonged applause.)

The resolutions adopted were similar to those passed by a meeting of the same sort in Savannah. We give two or three of them:

Resolved, That we will remain at our homes and cheerfully submit to the authority of the National Government, pledging to it a loyal obedience and hearty support.

Resolved, That we believe that, by this course, we are promoting not only the interests of Wilmington, but also of the State of North Carolina, by doing what is in our power to restore her to the Union in which she enjoyed so great prosperity in the past, and in which alone [illegible] look for peace and republican freedom for the future.

Resolved, That assuming in good faith the obligations of citizens of the United States, we do not place ourselves in the attitude of a subjugated people, but claim the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution to American citizens, and assured to persons, in our peculiar condition, by the proclamation of the President.

Resolved, That we call upon our fellow-citizens of North Carolina to join with us in protesting against the madness of the authorities of the State in urging the prosecution of this fratricidal war for a cause which we believe to be hopeless, whose continuance will only render our ruin more remediless in the end, and which is waged for the sake of a Government in which the people have justly lost all confidence.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNING BUSINESS AT NASSAU.

A letter from Nassau, March 13th, gives an interesting account of affairs at that once famous blockade running port. It says that, by the customs received from blockade runners, the colony has paid off its debts and has $150,000 in gold to its credit in bank. It adds:

The sudden check to business operations by the cessation of blockade running has thrown several hundreds of men, firemen, stokers, etc., connected with the steamers, out of employment. A large number of them are, or represent themselves to be, entirely destitute. They have been provided for by the authorities, who are getting them shipped off as rapidly as practicable. The Legislature has passed an act prohibiting the discharge of persons engaged in the navigation of vessels. As there are steamers still arriving from [illegible] there of the destruction of the blockade running business, this will prevent the colony against having their crews [illegible] without means of support. [illegible] of Richmond [illegible] the 7th instant [illegible] arrived yesterday from Bermuda. The white population, under the influence of the present condition of business affairs, is gradually dwindling away. Men engaged in trade find the tide of business suddenly [illegible] from them, and [illegible] left high and dry upon the shore, many of them with large [illegible] As there is no market for them here, their owners are leaving for [illegible] and other places to find a market, and those who have no goods are leaving to seek employment elsewhere. Every vessel, sail or steam, carries a large number of passengers. [illegible] which sails to-day, is crowded, and many were unable to get passage. The United States Consul is worked beyond all reasonable [illegible] in attending to the rush of business growing out of this exodus. For days he had been in his office from morning until night without any intermission even for dinner. [illegible] vessels which were busy to take the cotton [illegible] of these craft are daily leaving in ballast, so that the harbor, by comparison, begins to look deserted.

The last of the steamers which cleared for Dixie was the Syren. She has been gone nearly four weeks, and should have returned some time ago, but did not. She made [illegible] round trips with unvarying regularity, and was [illegible] in the Charleston trade. [illegible] poor Syren, has been "gone up" (was reported in the New York papers as the Syren.) The Little Hatty, which arrived here about three weeks since, brought the captain and crew of the Rattlesnake, which, in attempting to enter Charleston harbor, was driven ashore, and afterwards burned, with her cargo. The Chicora (formerly Let Her Be) and the Coquette arrived about the same time.

The steamers are gradually leaving this port. The Colonel Lamb, General Whiting, Edith, Wasp, Caroline, Little Hatty and others, have gone to Havana. The Owl, commanded by Captain Maffit, formerly of the Florida, has also left. She went to Galveston, but, unable to enter that port, made for Havana, and arrived there safely a few days ago. The Chameleon, formerly the Tallahassee, sailed on the 7th instant for Bermuda. She will bear looking after. It is said she will go to Madeira, and thence to England. Some of those who left for Havana, thinking that some other opening might offer, have returned to this port, and will probably remain until they [illegible] to England, from which place they originally came.

The affair of the Hopeway is again before the authorities of this place. Your readers will remember that this vessel was captured in the early part of the year 1863, by the armed steamer Retribution, sailing under the rebel flag. The Hopeway was taken by the Lock, the commander of the Retribution, into Long Cay —one of the Bahamas—and her cargo sold. —Lock was arrested for this breach of the laws of neutrality upon British soil, and held to bail in the enormous sum of £100. Of course, he accepted the invitation thus given him to walk off, and [illegible]. A short time since, the attention of the authorities was drawn to the fact that he had again turned up at Nassau, and he was arrested and his bail fixed at £1,000. Having been unable to give this bail, he is now in durance vile.

NORTH CAROLINA.

As it is with individuals, so it is with States. The men who are great at street brawls and court-house fighting, [illegible] are found generally to have weak [illegible] and dodging proclivities on a real battle-field, and the States who before the war commenced were loudest in bluster, and the greatest to brag, have proved in the time of need, the [illegible] defenders of the great cause of Southern Independence. Virginia hesitated before taking a leap in the dark, and her more rampant sisters scoffed at her timidity—they were very brave—but when Virginia made up her mind, and walked out of the Union, she took a stand to battle and endure to the end; and on her soil it will be that freedom will be won. [illegible] but she does not complain, nor shiver with ague fits of cowardice.

North Carolina is a State remarkable for the absence of all pretension and bluster, and she hesitated as to the benefits to be derived from secession; but she too made a noble stand for the rights that were in jeopardy, and without any bluster, in her old Nathaniel Macon fashion, sent thousands of fighting men to fight; and her sons were soon known as heroes, and wrote their old State's name in blood, in the now long ago fight at Bethel. And when, with her usual quiet and her usual prudence, she began to ask, "why not this slaughter of war cease?" at once a thousand voices came from the bomb-proofs in the land, "Carolina is disloyal." The men that accused her, we fear, will never be found fighting by the side of her sons, nor indeed anywhere else, save over some carcass that promises a fœtid speculation. And now all eyes are upon her, the hosts of the enemy are on her soil, will she prove recreant to herself? Her sons will make her history such as they will be willing for their children to read. We have little dread that Sherman will ever sweep through North, as he was permitted to do through South Carolina. That quiet unpretending people, who study very little about chivalry as a holiday amusement, but care a great deal for freedom as a working day reality—as an inheritance they have received and intend to hold—will confront the invader and crush him. North Carolina will do her duty, and prove that she is every way worthy to be the sister of Virginia.—*Danville (Va.) Monitor.*

BLUE-STONE
AT
E. A. WHITAKER'S.

BLACK PEPPER
AT
E. A. WHITAKER'S.

BROOMS
AT
E. A. WHITAKER'S.

CONFEDERATE MONEY TAKEN FOR ALL ACcounts due E. A. Whitaker to date.
March 23-3t

THE LOCAL [illegible]

SOLDIER SHOT.—We learn that a Cavalryman, claiming to belong to Wheeler's command, was shot on last Tuesday night by Mr. Augustin Morris, a citizen of this county residing about seven miles West of Raleigh. The Cavalryman went to Mr. Morris' house and ordered some cooking done. Mr. Morris replied that his wife was very sick, and told the soldier he could go into the kitchen and do his cooking. At this the soldier became "riled," and drew his pistol and fired at Mr. Morris as he entered his house. Mr. Morris seized his shot gun and returned the fire, putting one shot into the back of the soldier's head and another through one of his ears. The soldier was not dangerously wounded, but has been arrested and taken to headquarters.

SHADS.—We think our market was rather glutted with shads yesterday. The Neuse, the Roanoke and the Nottoway all poured their tributes into our market. We saw several hundreds of the finny tribe from the waters named. At first $50 per pair was demanded, but at 3 o'clock P. M. they were a drug in the market at $40.

We are not much of a Churchman, and we don't know whether this is *lent* or not. If not, it soon will be. We believe the eating of fish is allowable. Let us all keep "lent"—eat fish, and let pork and beef come down. It is said the devil once entered the swine. We are not certain but he has transferred his headquarters to the owners of the swine. Let us exorcise him with shads. Shads are delicious. One may well afford to keep "lent" on shads, and dispense with the filthy hog and grass devouring ox.

FROM THE FRONT.—We see upon our streets several rampant war men, who left here in a great hurry about two weeks ago, when it was known Sherman was moving North from Fayetteville. They declared we could never be whipped, and of course it is but justice to them to presume that they went to the front to check Sherman's career. It seems that they have succeeded; but it is rather a mystery to us that they all return from an opposite direction to that where Sherman is. We can only account for it on the supposition that they have "flanked his rear" —entirely surrounded him, and after navigating the circumference of all his armies have come back with all the glory due to their great achievement—having, by keeping in the same direction, arrived at the starting point.

THE MARKET.—We learn there was a whole beef in the market yesterday morning—a very unusual occurrence. Our informant says "it walked off as if upon its legs." We presume he means it was sold out in a hurry. We did not learn at what price it sold.

During the forenoon eight grown fowls were brought to market, four of which brought $11 each; three $15 each; and one old rooster $18.

We hope our country friends will continue to bring in something for us to eat. Prices are remunerative, and our people pay them cheerfully. Bring us in provender. Gold is falling and Confederate money getting better.

We regret to learn, says the *Conservative*, that a dispatch has been received by Gov. Graham which states that his sons Major John W. Graham and Capt. Robert D. Graham of the 56th Regiment N. C. Troops were wounded in the fight at Petersburg on Saturday morning last. We hope their wounds may prove slight.

MORE PRISONERS.—Thirty-four Yankee prisoners were brought up yesterday. They were captured on Sunday last near Snow Hill, Greene county. Some of them, we learn, belonged to Sherman's army, and some to Schofield's. They were out foraging, or "raiding," which means about the same thing. Among them we noticed one Captain and two Sergeants.

Yesterday was a soft, dreamy day—just the sort of weather to bring out the ladies and lizzards;—half clouds—half sunshine—exactly the sort of weather for young poets who love to rhyme about "breezes" and "tresses"—"tresses" and "caresses," "bosoms" and "blossoms," &c.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to

BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x 46 feet, cottage style, 8 rooms with basement;
Together with
16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
16 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—without rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 12.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing
Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

IMPORTANT SALE AT AUCTION.

GREENSBORO FOUNDRY, SIXTEEN (16) horse power ENGINE, Appurtenances, Stock and Fixtures, consisting of four Iron Lathes, one entirely new of superior finish, two Drills, a lot of Shafting, Pulley and Belting, two setts Blacksmiths Tools, Fifteen hundred bushels Coal and Coke, Sapona, Pig, Scraps and Wrought Iron, a lot Plough Stuff, Plow Casting and Plows, Hollow Ware, Patterns and other articles.

We will offer the above desirable property for sale at auction, on Tuesday, 4th April, at Greensboro, N. C.
March 15 6d* TAPSLEY & YARBROUGH.

BLACKSMITH AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 1ST APRIL, AT TWELVE o'clock, at our sales room we will sell without reserve a No. 1 blacksmith about 25 years old.
March 27-td W. F. ASKEW & CO.

SELECT SCHOOL.
MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.
At the residence of Mr Wm E Finch Feb 2-tf